7 Steps of LTMO

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Credits

Roadmap for Long-Term Monitoring Optimization

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Guidance for Monitoring at Hazardous Waste Sites

OSWER Directive No. 9355.4-28















Goals

- Introduce language, concepts and methods central to LTMO
- Define steps common to LTMO analyses
- Determine if and when optimization is appropriate for your program
- Introduce methods available and appropriate for your program

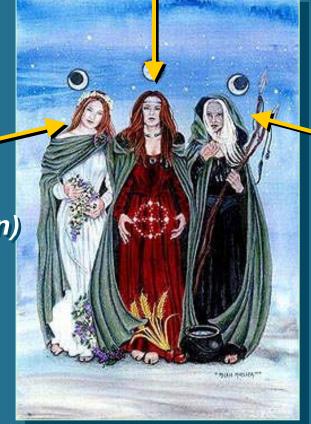


Phases of a Site

Remedy Selection/Monitoring

(engineered processes)

Site
Characterization
(uncertainty reduction)



Long-Term
Monitoring
(natural processes)



7 Steps of LTMO



Implement Plan



Perform Optimization



Choose LTMO Method

Determine the type of evaluation



Decide if site is a Candidate for LTMO



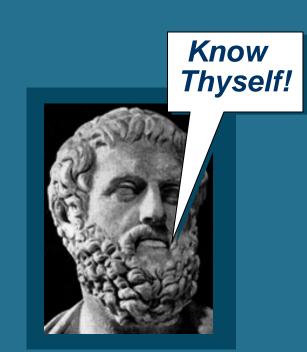
Examine Existing Data

Define and Document Current Program

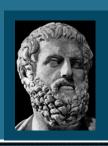


Components of your Current Monitoring Program

- Conceptual Site Model
- Objectives
- Monitoring Conceptual Model
- Design of Monitoring Plan
- Management Decision Rules

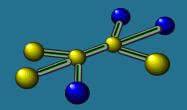


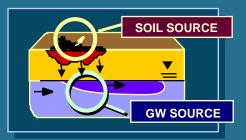




Conceptual Site Model

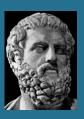
- Sources
- Analytes
- Matrices
- Potential receptors
- Regulatory framework
- Property use/community issues
- Assumptions/Uncertainties







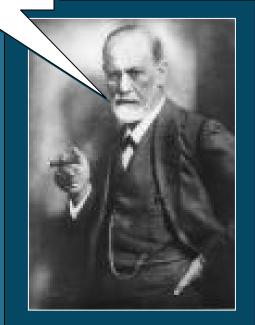




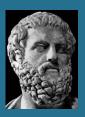
Objectives

Understand your motivation

- Site Characterization Phase
 - Determine/delineate COCs
 - Quantify COCs
 - Characterize subsurface



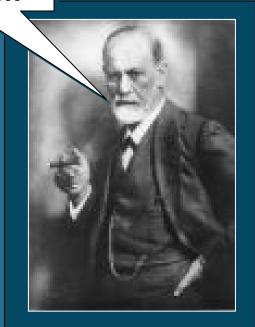




Objectives

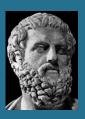
Understand your motivation

- Monitoring Objectives
 - Evaluate remedy effectiveness
 - Evaluate contaminant migration
 - Evaluate changes in natural resource
 - Comply with regulatory requirements





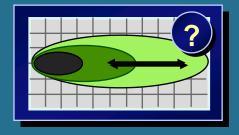




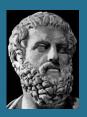
Objectives

- Temporal state of constituent concentrations
 - Single location over time
 - In or near the remedial zone to monitor remedial performance
- Spatial extent of contaminant distribution
 - Migration of constituents
 - Potential receptors









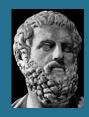
Monitoring Conceptual Model

Identifies the relationship between site activity and outcome.

(Hint: Its Science.)

Refine Objectives to be consistent with Monitoring Conceptual Model

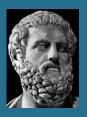




Monitoring Conceptual Model

- Monitoring hypothesis
 - COC concentrations are changing with time.
- Monitoring question
 - What is changing?
 - How fast is it changing?
 - Where is it changing?

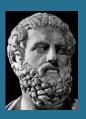




Monitoring Conceptual Model

- Collect data to evaluate hypothesis
- Hypothesis testing
 - Analyze data using appropriate methods/statistics
- Scientific Management Decision Point
 - Document decision with data/weight of evidence.





Design of Current Monitoring Program

- What data have been collected and why?
 - Analytical methods
 - Detection limits
- How are data collected?
- Where have data been collected?
- How have data been analyzed?
- How is the dataset managed?
- How much does this cost?
- Who is paying for this?









Management Decision Rules

- Identify actions taken and criteria for actions taken.
- Have monitoring objectives been met?
- How has the monitoring program been altered through time and why.







Regulatory/Community Issues

- Is the site moving to a different regulatory status/phase?
- What are the long-term goals of property re-use?
- What is my current relationship with stakeholders?
- How can LTMO improve the current stakeholder relationship/property re-use?

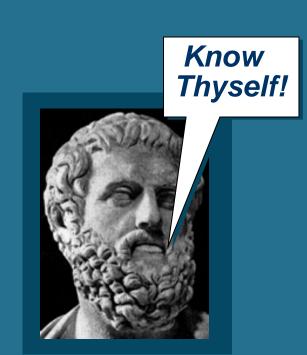






Summary

- Conceptual Site Model
- Objectives
- Monitoring Conceptual Model
- Design of Monitoring Plan
- Management Decision Rules





7 Steps of LTMO



Implement Plan



Perform Optimization



Choose LTMO Method

Determine the type of evaluation



Decide if site is a Candidate for LTMO



Examine Existing Data

Define and Document Current Program





Acquire and Process Data

- Data acquisition and availability
- Data format
- Data reduction











Checklist (Important stuff)

- Site description/history
 - RFI, CSM, ROD
- Historical COC data
 - Investigation and monitoring reports
- Site hydrology/geology
 - RFI, CSM

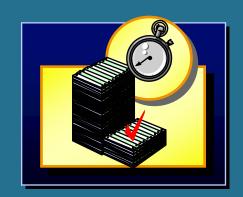






Checklist (Important stuff)

- Description of current monitoring program
- Location coordinates (survey, GPS)
 - Wells and Property boundaries
 - Sources and Receptors
 - Surface water, Roads



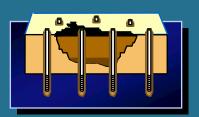


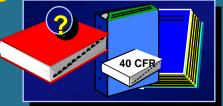


Checklist (Important stuff)



- Construction diagrams
- Regulatory context, cleanup goals
 - Risk based goals
- Location of potential receptors
 - Risk assessments











Checklist (Useful stuff)

- Logistical and policy issues
 - Stakeholders, property owners
- Site features
 - Aerials, AutoCad, GIS base maps
- Historic hydrology
- Geochemistry
- Costs and budgets







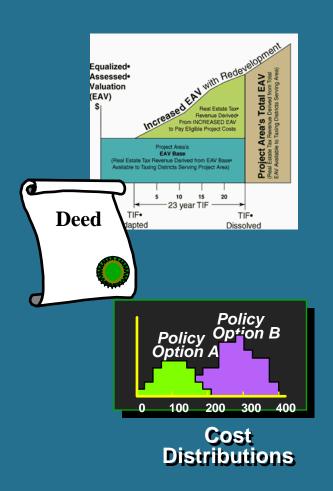




Checklist

More important than you think

- Current property use
- Future property use
- Pending sale/re-use/litigation







Data Format

Clean-up your data!

- Hunt, gather, beg, create
- Convert to electronic files
- Database format
- Identify spurious points/artifacts
- Data deficiencies?







Data Reduction

- How are data flags handled?
 - J flags
 - Non-detect results
- How are duplicates interpreted?
- Dilution factors
- Data consolidation
- Missing detection limits?







Summary

- Gather Reports
- Organize Data (Electronic format)
- Review Data
- Data Reduction/Consolidation
- Expensive (\$\$\$)







7 Steps of LTMO



Implement Plan



Perform Optimization



Choose LTMO Method

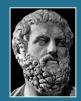
Determine the type of evaluation



Decide if site is a Candidate for LTMO



Examine Existing Data



Define and Document Current Program





Is my site a Candidate?

- Is the site investigation complete?
- Minimum Data requirements fulfilled?
- Remediation status consensus?
- Budget and labor considerations?

You won't have this site to investigate anymore



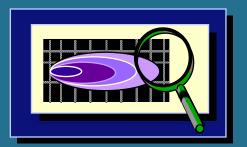




Is my site a Candidate?

- Is the site investigation complete?
 - Source identified?
 - Plume delineated?
 - Vertical
 - Horizontal





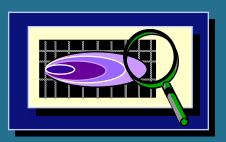




Is my site a Candidate?

- Is the site investigation complete?
 - COC's identified?
 - Hydrology known/modeling complete?
 - Conceptual Site Model complete?
 - Receptors Identified







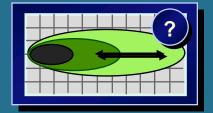


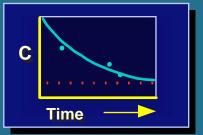
Is my site a Candidate?

Data requirements fulfilled?



 Temporal: > 4 to 6 sample events, 8 events suggested for significance for some statistical tests





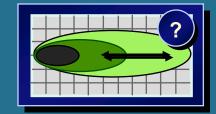


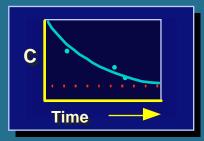




Is my site a Candidate?

- Data requirements fulfilled?
 - Spatial: > 6 to 15 monitoring locations
 - Housekeeping:
 data organized and complete







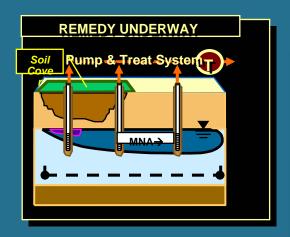




Is my site a Candidate?

- Remediation status confirmed?
 - Stakeholders agree
 - Intensive remedies completed
 - No further construction
 - Pump and Treat or Natural
 Attenuation remedies on-going



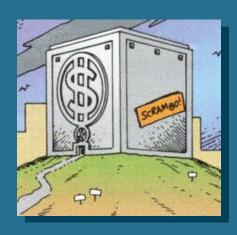






Things to consider

- Effort and budget to perform optimization
- Technical capabilities of team
- Resistance to implementation
- Potential benefits vs. cost
- Deficiencies in current monitoring program
- Likelihood of further remediation







Summary

- The site investigation is complete.
- Minimum Data requirements fulfilled.

Remediation status consensus.

Budget and labor adequate.

Not so tricky, now!





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Implement Plan



Perform Optimization

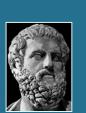


Choose LTMO Method

Determine the type of evaluation



Decide if site is a Candidate for LTMO



Examine Existing Data

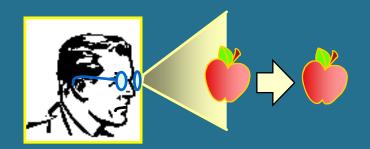
Define and Document Current Program





Evaluation Strategies

Qualitative



Quantitative



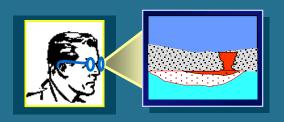




Evaluation Strategies

Qualitative evaluations based on professional judgment, intimate knowledge of site, decision rules, heuristic methods





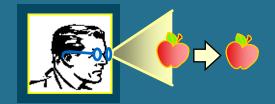


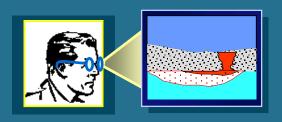




Evaluation Strategies

- Geology/Hydrology
- Fate and transport of COCs
- Monitoring objectives, migration pathways and receptors
- History and regulatory framework









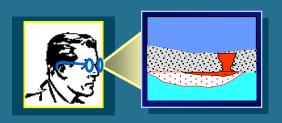


Evaluation Strategies

Decision Logic

- Monitoring Well important for:
 - Vertical/horizontal delineation
 - Background water quality
 - Proximity to source/receptor
 - Regulatory compliance









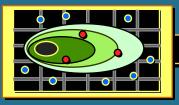


Good News

Qualitative Evaluations

- Context specific, multiple factors, includes intuitive, less tangible information
- Good for including regulatory and community issues





REALITY





Less-Good News

- Problem if stakeholders do not agree
- Consultant dependent
- May not reveal data inadequacies, may carry over biases
- Specific personnel required







Evaluation Strategies

Quantitative evaluations based on statistical, mathematical, modeling or empirical evidence

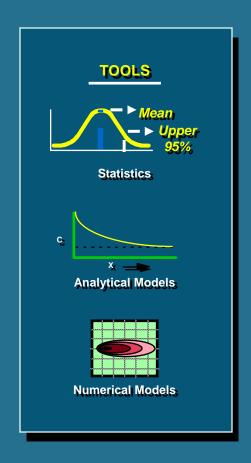






Evaluation Strategies

- Trend analysis
- Geo-statistics
- Information Weighting

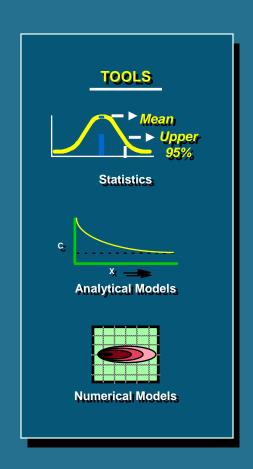






Evaluation Strategies

- Modeling studies and simulations
 - Projected concentrations
 - Projected attenuation
- Algorithms for temporal sampling







Good News

- Bring stakeholders together with quantitative analysis
- Specific justification for action
- Can highlight data deficiencies, mis-interpretations, uncertainty.







Less-Good News

- More rigorous data requirements
- Cost
- Time and effort
- Technical expertise
- Junk in → Junk out



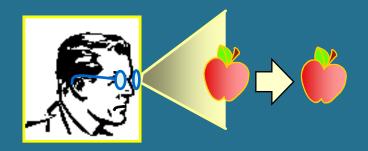




Evaluation Strategies

Qualitative Quantitative

(Both needed)
Independent Review?







7 Steps of LTMO



Implement Plan





Choose LTMO Method

Determine the type of evaluation



Decide if site is a Candidate for LTMO



Examine Existing Data

Define and Document Current Program





LTMO Methods



- Balance qualitative and quantitative methods
- Time, effort, skill set and cost
- Stakeholder consensus
- Appropriate to size, complexity, dataset and risk of site





LTMO Guidance

Guidance Documents:

- Naval Facilities Engineering Service Center
- AFCEE
- DOD
- USEPA





LTMO Team

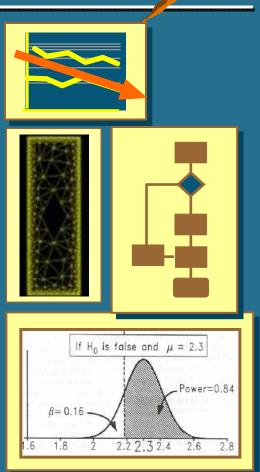
- Geology/hydrology
- Statistical
- Data management
- Regulatory







- Decision logic
- Statistical trend analysis
- Statistical significance testing
- Interpolation
- Mathematical Optimization



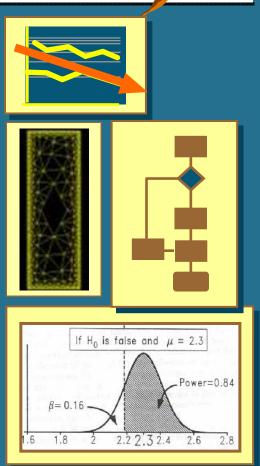




LTMO Tools

Decision logic

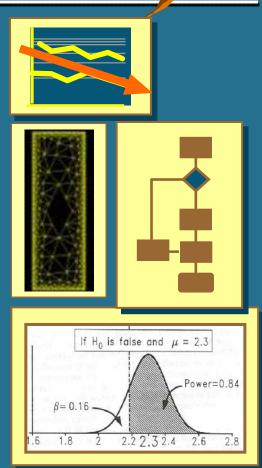
"If the concentration is increasing, then sample semi-annually."







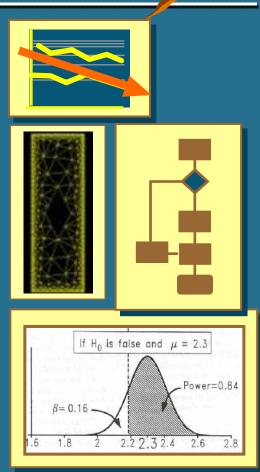
- Statistical trend analysis
 - Linear Regression
 - Mann-Kendall
 - Sen's, Mann-Wilcoxon







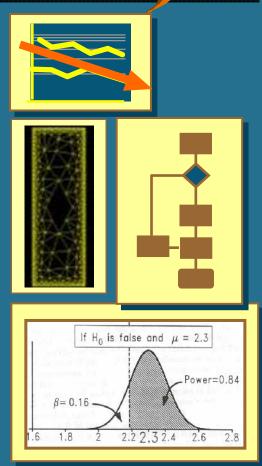
- Statistical significance testing
 - Student's T-test
 - Sequential T-test
 - Power analysis







- Interpolation
 - Kreiging
 - Delaunay method
 - Mesh creation





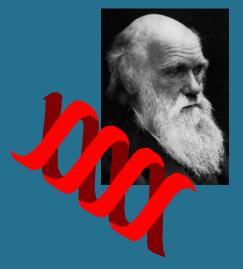


Mathematical Optimization

Branch of computational science seeking a 'best' result for any question that can be answered by a numerical value.

Techniques:

- Simulated annealing
- Genetic algorithms
- Evolutionary strategies





Mathematical Optimization

Relatively new field (~1970's)

Computational and Programming challenges

Key Terms:

minimise
$$f(\mathbf{x}), \quad \mathbf{x} = (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)^T$$

subject to $c_i(\mathbf{x}) = 0, \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, m'$
 $c_i(\mathbf{x}) \geq 0, \quad i = m' + 1, \dots, m.$

Objective Function – Value to be optimized Decision Variables – Parameters subject to change Constraints – Restrictions on allowed parameters





LTMO Methods

- Cost Effective Sampling
- Parsons Three Tiered
- MAROS (Monitoring and Remediation Optimization Software)
- GTS (Geostatistical Temporal/Spatial Optimization Algorithm)
- Mathematical Optimization Methods





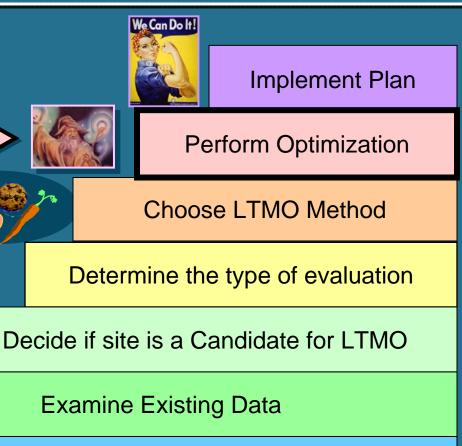
Summary



- Balance qualitative and quantitative methods
- Balance time, effort and cost with size, complexity, data and risk
- Guidance available
- Many tools and methods available



7 Steps of LTMO





Define and Document Current Program



Perform Optimization



Expected Results

- Spatial Locations
 - Remove wells from program
 - Addition of wells to characterize high uncertainty
- Temporal Frequency
- Different results for different COCs
- Different results for different GW units



Perform Optimization



Bonus Results

- Change in site conceptual model
- Change in monitoring objectives
- Change in sampling or analytical methods
- Evaluate effects of remediation activities



Perform Optimization

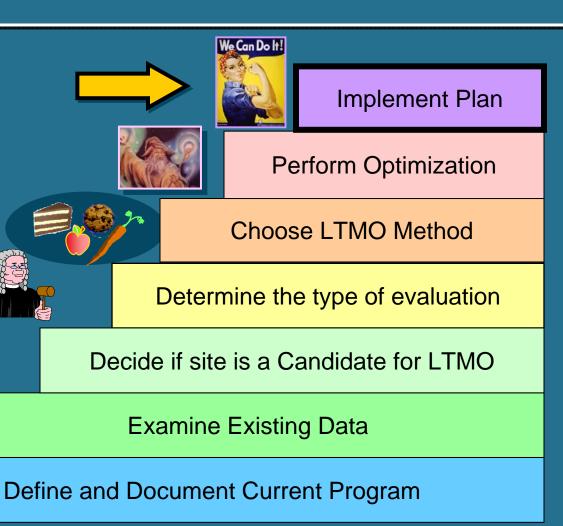


Cost

- Small site, stakeholder agreement, uncomplicated hydrology and constituents
 - \$2,500 \$5,000
- Larger site, stakeholder skepticism, uncomplicated hydrology
 - **-** \$5,000 **-** \$15,000
- Larger site, stakeholder hostility, complicated hydrology, multiple units, legal issues
 - **-** >\$25,000



7 Steps of LTMO







Assessment and Implementation

- Reality Check
- Compare with original monitoring program
- Compare across COCs
- Cost savings review
- Stakeholder review of recommendations





Stakeholder Review

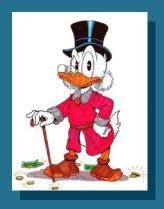
- Decision Document
 - LTMO Report
 - Response Action Completion Report
- Consistent with regulations and property use
- Modify SAP's, QAPP's, etc.
- Modify permits, and institutional controls.
- Vendor contracts/services





Costs

- Decision Document (\$)
- Modification of documents (\$\$)
- Modify permits, and institutional controls (\$\$)
- Potential savings ~ \$750 per sample







Review

- Flexible decision documents
- Periodic re-evaluation
 - Acquisition of statistically significant sample size
 - Change in well status (i.e. < MCL)
- Property transactions





7 Steps of LTMO

Review



Implement Plan

Perform Optimization

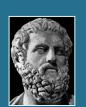


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